

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.; RENDEI, Bela

Effect of large doses of pyramidon on glutamic-oxalic transaminase activity in the liver and kidneys. Kiserletes Orvostud. 13 no.1: 82-85 Mr '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intézete.  
(AMINOPYRINE pharmacol)  
(LIVER metab)  
(KIDNEYS metab)  
(TRANSAMINASES metab)

FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.

Biosynthesis of corticosteroids in rabbit adrenals. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 13 no.3:257-263 Je '61.

1. Szegei Orvostudományi Egyetem Biokémiai Intézete.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES metab)

FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.

Preparation of aldosterone by biosynthesis for chromatographic purposes. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:291-293 Je '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Vegytani és Biokémiai Intézete.

(ALDOSTERONE chem)

DOMJAN, Gyula; FAZEKAS, Arpad

Effect of aldosterone on succinic dehydrogenase activity of the liver and kidneys in rats. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.4:407-411 Ag '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Biokémiai Intézete.

(ALDOSTERONE pharmacol) (SUCCINIC DEHYDROGENASE metab)  
(KIDNEYS metab) (LIVER metab)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.; HENGEL, Bela

Changes in the activity of basic phosphatases under the influence of massive doses of pyramidon. Kiserl. orvostud. 13 no.6:569-573 D '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intézete.

(AMINOPYRINE pharmacol) (PHOSPHATASES metab)

FAZEKAS, A. Gy.

Biosynthesis of corticosteroids in the rabbit adrenal. *Acta  
physiol. hung.* 18 no.4:253-260 '61.

1. Biochemical Institute, Medical University, Szeged.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES metab)

FAZEKAS, Arpad, dr.

On educational significance of Foelling's disease. Gyermekgyógyászat  
12 no.9:286-288 S '61.

1. A Szabolcs-Szatmármegyei Rendelőintézet (Igazgató-őorvos: Mihalik  
Jolan dr.) és a nyíregyházi Állami Gyógyepedagógiai Nevelő és Foglalkoz-  
tató Intézet (Igazgató: Tarnai Otto) közleménye.

(PHENYLPIROFIC OLIGOPHRENIA rehabil)

FAZEKAS, A.Gy.; SEBOK, J.; FAZEKAS, I.Gy

Corticosteroid content of extracts from dialysed liver homogenates.  
Acta physiol hung. 20 no.1:1-6 '61.

1. Department of Forensic Medicine, Medical University, Szeged.  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES chem) (LIVER EXTRACTS chem)



FAZEKAS, I. Gy.; RENGEI, B.; FAZEKAS, A. Gy.

Changes in protein fractions of the blood serum under the influence of large doses of pyramidon. Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:161-164 Ap '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intezete.

(BLOOD PROTEINS pharmacol) (AMINOPYRINE pharmacol)

FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.; SEBOK, Janos; FAZEKAS, I. Gyula

Content of corticosteroids in dialized liver homogenate extracts.  
Kiserl. orvostud. 14 no.2:185-190 Ap '62.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intezete.

(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES chem)  
(LIVER EXTRACTS chem)

KOVACS, Endre; FAZEKAS, Arpad; MAZAREAN, Hortenzia; KOKAY, Karoly

A method for the production of flavin-adenine-dinucleotid in the laboratory. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.1:108-109 F '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem es Biokémiai Intézete.  
(ADENINE NUCLEOTIDES) (FLAVINS) (YEASTS) (CHROMATOGRAPHY)

HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, Arpad, Gy., DOMJAN, Gyula; Medical University, Institute of Biochemistry (Orvostudományi Egyetem Biokémiai Intézete), Szeged.

"Biochemical Examination of the Effect of Cortisole on Gluconeogenesis."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 15, No 2, Apr 63, pp 190-195.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Daily, 5 mg doses of hydrocortisone acetate were injected into 10 white rats, weighing 150-200 g, for 14 days, intramuscularly. After this period glutamic acid dehydrogenase activity was studied in liver homogenates of the animals. The enzyme activity showed an average rise of 29 % compared with controls. Based on data in the literature and their own data, the authors conclude that glutamic acid dehydrogenase plays a significant role in the biochemical mechanism of glyconeogenesis which is enhanced as a result of the administration of cortisole. Of 34 references, 1 is Hungarian, the rest is Western.

1/1

FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.; MAZAREAN, Hortenzia; DOMJAN, Gyula

The effect of hydrocortisone on the lactate dehydrogenase activity in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.5:546-549 0 '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Biokémiai Intézete.  
(HYDROCORTISONE) (LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE)  
(MUSCLES) (BLOOD) (LIVER ENZYMOLOGY)  
(METABOLISM)

DOMJAN, Gyula; FAZEKAS, Arpad Gy.; JAKI, Agnes

Changes in the glutamic-pyruvic acid transaminase and glutamic acid dehydrase activity of the rat liver in alloxan diabetes. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.5:550-554 0 '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Biokémiai Intézete.  
(ALLOXAN DIABETES) (ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE)  
(OXIDOREDUCTASES) (LIVER ENZYMOLOGY)  
(INSULIN) (HYDROCORTISONE)

FAZEKAS, Arpad, dr.

Progress and changes in pediatrics. Flovilag 9 no.3:50-53  
My-Je '64.

FAZEKAS, Arpad, Gy.; MAZAREAN, Hortenzia

Binding and splitting of hydrocortisone in various liver cell fractions in rats. *Acta morph. acad. sci. Hung.* 12 no. 4: 283-287 '64

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Biokémiai Intézete.



FAZEKAS, Arpad, dr., gyermekgyógyász, rendelőintézeti orvos

Chapters from the life of the Szatmar County Health  
Division of the Society for the Popularization of Scientific  
Knowledge. Elovilág 10 no.1:62-63 '65.

HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, Arpad, G., WEBB, James, I., SYMINGTON, Thomas; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Biochemistry (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Biokémiai Intézet), and Pathological Institute of the University, Steroid Research Laboratory, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

"In Vitro Study of the Biosynthesis of Corticosteroids in Conn Adenoma Tissue by Using Labelled Precursors."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 5, Oct 66, pages 480-487.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The biosynthesis of aldosterone and other corticosteroids was studied in vitro by the incubation with labelled steroid precursors of an adrenocortical-adenoma tissue which was the cause of Conn's syndrome in the patient. The steroids produced were identified by radiochemical methods after their isolation by means of paper chromatography. According to the results, a large amount of aldosterone was produced in the adenoma tissue from corticosterone via an 18-OH-corticosterone intermediary. The tritium-labelled 11-dehydrocorticosterone was converted into aldosterone, indicating the role of this steroid as a precursor. Finally, the ratio of corticosterone-cortisol synthesis was shifted in favor of the corticosterone. According to the above results, the cells of the Conn type adenoma show hybrid properties with respect to their biosynthetic capacity since they can synthesize cortisol as well as aldosterone. 1 Hungarian, 24 Western references.

1/1 [Manuscript received 6 Oct 65.]

- 6 -

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ACC NR: AP6001956

SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/001/0065/0073

AUTHOR: Fazekas, I. Gyula—Fazekash, I. D.; Fazekas, Attila T.—Fazekash, A. T.

ORG: Forensic Medical Institute, Medical University of Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete)

22  
23

TITLE: Changes in the corticosteroid fractions of the adrenals as a result of alcohol intoxication

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomány, v. 17, no. 1, 1965, 65-73

TOPIC TAGS: corticosteroid, gland, endocrinology, experiment animal, biochemistry, alcohol, toxicology

ABSTRACT: It was demonstrated by paper chromatography that the adrenal tissue extract of intact male rats contains the following 6 corticosteroid fractions: tetrahydro-hydrocortisone, tetrahydro-corticosterone, tetrahydro-17-OH-11-desoxycorticosterone, dihydro-cortisone, corticosterone and 11-desoxycorticosterone. Following subcutaneous administration of 0.8g/100g alcohol, the presence of tetrahydrocortisone, hydrocortisone and aldosterone were also demonstrable in addition to the previously mentioned fractions. One hour after the administration of alcohol, the amount of total corticosteroids diminished; this is explained by the increased amount which entered the circulation under these circumstances. In the 2-3rd hour, an increase in the amount of total corticoids was evident

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L 9762-66

ACC NR: AP6001956

with a peak reached after 3 hours. In the 4-6th hour, the amount of total corticoids diminished and reached nearly normal values after 8-10 hours. The investigations prove that an initial increase in the adrenal function occurs as a result of the alcohol effect on one hand and, on the other hand, they support by a direct method the stress theory of Selye which is based on morphological and metabolic investigations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 20Mar64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 014

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, FAZEKAS, Attila, T.; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Forensic Medicine (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Effect of Adrenalectomy on the Corticosteroid Fractions of Various Organs."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 5, Oct 66, pages 460-470.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] By means of a paper chromatographic method, 10 corticosteroid fractions were demonstrated in the organs of intact male rats while only 8 fractions were found in the organs of adrenalectomized male rats. Within 1-4 days after the adrenalectomy, corticosterone was found in all of the organs in a greatly reduced amount. At different time intervals after adrenalectomy, the following compounds were found in greatly reduced amounts in the individual organs: tetrahydrocortisol, tetrahydrocortisone, a compound with an  $R_f$  value of 0.35, cortisol, cortisone, 11-dehydrocorticosterone and traces of tetrahydro-17-OH-11-deoxycorticosterone. Five days after the adrenalectomy, no corticosteroid fraction could be found in the organs. 5 Hungarian, 5 Western references. [Manuscript received 29 Sep 65.]

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HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula, and FAZEKAS, Attila T., of the Institute of Forensic Medicine (Igazságügyi Intézet) of the College of Medicine (Orvostudományi Egyetem), Szeged.

"Paper-Chromatographic Detection of the Corticosteroid Fractions of Rabbit Organs and Tissues"

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol 18, No 6, 1966; pp 590-595.

Abstract: In the extract of the organs and tissues of intact rabbits paper-chromatography revealed the presence of 9 different corticosteroids. The following 6 fractions were definitely identified by means of standard preparations: tetrahydrocortisol, cortisol, cortisone, corticosterone, tetrahydrocortisone and 11-dehydrocorticosterone. Because of lack of suitable standard the compounds with  $R_f$  values of 0.03, 0.53 and 0.60 could not be identified with certainty. Cortisol, corticosterone and 11-dehydrocorticosterone were detectable in all organs, while the other fractions were found only in individual organs and in varying amounts. In the adrenals all 9 fractions were present. The total steroid content of the organs and tissues of rabbits, guinea pigs and rats exhibit a ratio of 1:2:3. 17 References, predominantly Hungarian. Manuscript received 9 Dec 65.

1/1

HUNGARY

FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, FAZEKAS, Attila, T.; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Forensic Medicine (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Effect of a Single Dose of Formalin on the Corticosteroid Fractions of the Adrenal Tissue in the Rat."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XIX, No 1, Jan 67, pages 28-33.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary] One to ten hours after subcutaneous administration of a single, 0.2 ml/100 g dose of a 4 per cent formaldehyde solution, 9 corticosteroid fractions were found in the adrenal tissue of rats as opposed to the 6 corticosteroid fractions found in the intact control animals by paper chromatography. In response to the formalin effect, 4 new fractions appeared in the adrenal tissue; the compound with an  $R_f$  value of 0.72, found in the normal adrenal, was, however, absent. Although in a decreased amount, corticosterone could be found at any time during the 1-10 hours in the adrenal of the formalin-treated animals; the other fractions were present in a decreased amount also but not at any time. At 1-2 hr intervals after formalin treatment, the total steroid content of the adrenals was 40.9, 98.5, 35.9, 47.7, 49.0, 70.9, 97.8 and 82.3 per cent lower than the normal value. 7 Hungarian, 14 Western references. [Manuscript received 9 Feb 66.]

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FAZEKAS, Bela, Dr.

Univication of agricultural statistical indexes. Stat szemle  
40 no.4:419-421 Ap '62.

1. A Kozponyi Statisztikai Hivatal foosztalyvezetoje.

BAKOS, Jozsef; FAZEKAS, Endre; NAGY, Gyorgy; SZIGETI, Janos

Preparing many-layered dielectric mirrors and interference filters by the vacuum evaporation method. Koz fiz kozl MTA 12 no.4:317-327 '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.



SZASZ, Gyorgy; Technikai munkatars: FAZEKAS, Erzsebet

Data on the reaction of alkaloids with potassium tetraiodo-  
mercurate (II). Pt.1. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.6:256-258  
N '65.

1. Submitted April 22, 1965.

FAZLEH, F.

"Constructing the Perpendicular of an Ellipse on the Basis of the Complex Equation."  
p. 124, (MATEMATIKAI LAPOK, Vol. 4, no. 2/3, 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

FARFAS FERENC

*Analysis*  
Fezekas, Ferenc. Mathematische Untersuchung der Ge-  
~~neigtheit einer~~ Ungarischen Kopiereinrichtung. Magyar  
Tud. Akad. Alkalm. Mat. Int. Közl. 2 (1953), 415-446  
(1954). (Hungarian, Russian and German summaries)

FAZEKAS, Gyula L.

Detection of gluco- and mineralo-corticoids in the kidney using a biological method. Kiserletes Orvostudomány 11 no.6:573-586 December 1959.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete.  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, chem.) (KIDNEYS, chem.)

FAZEKAS, Gyula, dr.

Multiple intestinal injuries resulting from rape. Gyermekgyógyászat 14 no.10:318-320 0 '63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasságügyi Orvostani Intézetének Közlönye Igazgató: Fazekas I. Gyula dr. egyetemi tanár.

(INTESTINAL PERFORATION) (RAPE)  
(ABDOMINAL INJURIES)  
(HEMORRHAGE, GASTROINTESTINAL)  
(PERITONITIS)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula; ROMHANYI, Istvan; RENGEI, Bela

On the copper content of fetal organs. Kiserl. orvostud.  
15 no. 3:230-238 Je '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasságügyi Orvostani Intézete  
(COPPER) (FETUS) (MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula

The effect of non-lethal doses of alcohol on the carbohydrate metabolism and liver alcohol dehydrogenase activity in intact and adrenalectomized rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.4:381-390 Ag '63.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszaggyi Orvostani Intézete.  
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM) (ADENALECTOMY)  
(ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION) (ALCOHOL OXIDOREDUCTASES)  
(LIVER GLYCOGEN) (ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES)  
(LIVER ENZYMOLOGY)

FAZEKAS, I.Gyula

Fatal fat embolism following multiple rib fractures due to forced sexual intercourse. Magy.noorv.lap. 26 no.6:326-330 N 63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézetének közleménye (Igazgató: Fazekas I. Gyula dr. egyet. tanár).



FAZEKAS, I. Gyula

Effect of the lethal dose of alcohol on the corticosterone content of the blood serum and on the alcohol dehydrogenase activity of the liver in intact rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.1:50-54 Ja'64.

Effect of the lethal dose of alcohol on the corticosterone content of the blood serum and on the alcohol dehydrogenase activity of the liver in adrenalectomized rats. Ibid:55-61

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete.

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FAZEKAS, I., Gyula, FAZEKAS, Attila, I., Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Forensic Medicine (Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézet).

"Paper Chromatographic Demonstration of the Corticosteroid Fractions of Organs of the Guinea Pig."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomány, Vol XVIII, No 2, Apr 66, pages 113-123.

**Abstract:** [Authors' German summary modified] After decapitation, guinea pigs were divided into 5 groups of 8 animals each and the several identical organs of animals in the same group were combined and extracted. Following two runs of chromatography for purification purposes, the organ extracts were chromatographed on a Bushy system together with the corresponding corticoid standards. Development of the chromatograms was made with a 9:1 mixture of 2 N NaOH and an 0.1 per cent tetrazolium blue solution. After drying under IR light, the values were evaluated semiquantitatively under UV light. The individual organs contained corticosteroids in different amounts and of varied quality: tetrahydrocortisol, tetrahydrocortisone, cortisol, cortisone, corticosterone as well as compounds not identifiable with the standards with Rf values of 0.06, 0.66 and 0.85. Earlier experiments led to the finding of 11 corticosteroid fractions in rat organs. The results provide exact proof that the different organs and tissues contain stored glyccorticoids and mineral corticoids and that more of them are present in the rat than in the guinea pig organs. 4 Hungarian, 1/1 4 Western references. [Manuscript received 5 Dec 64.]

FAZEKAS, Janos

Problems of the food industry development. Probleme econ 18  
no.5:44-57 My '65.

1. Minister of the Food Industry.

FAZEKAS, J.; M. SZABO.

Heat resistance of cover dyes. p. 133.

BOR<sup>2</sup> ES CIPOTECHNIKA. (Boripari Tudományos Egyesület mint a Magyar Tudományos Egyesületek Szövetsége Tagegyesülete) Budapest, Hungary.

Vol. 9, no. 5, Oct. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. <sup>8</sup>26, no. <sup>12</sup>12, 1959.  
Uncl.

PAZEKAS, I.

"Establishment of an Engineering Club in the Klement Gottwald Electric Works,  
A Link in the Realization of Our Government Program", P. 161, (VIHANGOSLAG,  
Vol. 2, No. 5, May 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,  
March 1955, Uncl.

FAZERAS, I.

"Utilization of Soviet Technological Experiences in the Workshops of Electric Works", P. 163, (VILLAMOSSAG, Vol. 2, No. 5, May 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

FAZEKAS, Imre, dr., ny., orvos:

~~25 years with school medical services.~~ Nepegeszsegugy 37 no.8:  
199-203 Aug 56.

(SCHOOLS  
school physician's duties & problems (Hun))

11H

The fat content of blood in experimental ammonia poisoning. Oyula I. v. Paschak and K. Wagner. *Magyar Orvosi Arch.* 38, 687-90(1934); cf. C. A. 20, 6444<sup>b</sup>. The fat contents of the blood of normal rabbits and cats were found to be 3 and 2.7%, resp. In NH<sub>3</sub> poisonings there was a considerable increase in the fat content. In one case there was a five-fold increase. The lipemia persists even 24 days after the poisoning.  
Ernest Borek

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
<p>The chemistry of the blood in ammonia poisoning.            Guala I. Farchas. <i>Magyar Orvos Arch.</i> 36, 285-288 (1933).            In rabbit blood in captl. NH<sub>3</sub> poisoning Ca, alkali reserve and <math>pH</math> are decreased; inorg. P and glucose are increased. Henry Tauber</p>																									
<p>ASAC SLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

**CA**

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

100 AND 6TH CODES

**IIH**

Czech elements

Czech technical notes

Experimental data relating to the effects of poisonings  
with dilute alkali solutions. I. Gy. Fazekas. Orton  
*Hetlap* 79, 693-4(1933).— Rabbits starved for 1-2 days  
were killed by 5% alkali soln. Even 1% alkali soln.  
caused severe inflammation of throat and digestive organs.  
S. S. de Finály

ASG-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION ONE

SECTION TWO

SECTION THREE

SECTION FOUR

SECTION FIVE

SECTION SIX

SECTION SEVEN

SECTION EIGHT

SECTION NINE

SECTION TEN

SECTION ELEVEN

SECTION TWELVE

SECTION THIRTEEN

SECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION FIFTEEN

SECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION NINETEEN

SECTION TWENTY

SECTION TWENTYONE

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SECTION FOUR HUNDREDFIVE

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SECTION FOUR HUNDREDEIGHT

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SECTION SIX HUNDREDFIVE

SECTION SIX HUNDREDSIX

SECTION SIX HUNDREDSEVEN

SECTION SIX HUNDREDEIGHT

SECTION SIX HUNDREDNINE

SECTION SEVEN HUNDRED

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116

CA

Milk production in virgin rabbits by single introduction of chemical agents without any hormones. 1. Gyns Faschus. *Magyar Nérvész Lapja* 12, 267-76(1949).  
 Primar virgin rabbits aged 8-10 months were kept separately and treated parorally with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ , carbonate, acetate, lactate, sodium ammonium phosphate,  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 25%  $\text{HCl}$ , lactic acid,  $\text{AcOH}$ ,  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , and ammonium hydrogen phosphate. First for 3 weeks each 2nd day 0.1-3 g./kg. body wt. of test substance was dissolved in 100-150 ml. water and given parorally, a 1 week period with no treatment followed and another 3-week period with slightly increased doses. In the 3rd month of treatment the mammary glands were enlarged and milk was excreted regularly after the 4th month. Dissection showed normal function of milk glands. The mammary glands were never swollen as in animals under normal pregnancy or lactation. Also the ovaries and uterus of treated animals increased. The effect is probably due to a shift of the acid-base balance towards acidity and this causes an increased production of lactation hormone in the anterior lobe of hypophysis. 48 references. I. F.

C.A.

114

Lethal barium chloride poisoning with special reference  
to changes in the cerebral tissues. I. *Grubbs, E. A.*  
*Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 60, 243 (1949). - In 4 cases of poisoning  
from 7 to 20 g. administration of BaCl<sub>2</sub> death occurred in  
1 to 23 hrs. after intake. Severe changes occurred in the  
tissues of the central nerve system. *Isyaninsky*

C.A.

116

**Solubility of fat emboli.** 1. Gy. Kozekas. *Orvosi Hetilap* 66, 345-9(1919). --Femur bone marrow of milk-fed persons (died of suckle or accidents) was treated for 3-4 hrs. at 37° to remove fat. After filtering through absorbing cotton this fat was an oily, orange-colored substance which separated after some days at room temp. to a more solid lower portion with an oily phase above it. The latter had d. 0.865, m.p. 20°, solidification point 16°, ester no. 197.7, acyl no. 0.29, sapon. no. 108.0, koline no. 75.0, fatty acids 96.88%, cholesterol 0.42%, lipophosphoric acid none. In rabbits the lethal dose of this oil was 0.6-8 cc./kg. of body wt. if dosed at once. Rabbits generally remained alive if the injection into ear veins was made in several portions with intervals of 20-30 min. If small doses of a 20% soln. of Na dehydrocholate and a 25% soln. of N,N-diethylnicotinamide were applied after each portion, then lethal effects were absent and symptoms of fat emboli were milder. 36 references. István Finály

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIETIES INDEX									
1ST AND 2ND SERIES										3RD AND 4TH SERIES									
<p>Ca</p>										<p>11-H</p>									
<p>Changes in blood fat and cholesterol contents in experimental sodium hydroxide poisoning. I. Gyula Rasmussen-Orrisi <i>Histologia</i> 90, 404-7(1949).--Expts. on rabbits weighing 2300-3300 g. proved that NaOH poisoning consists not only of local corrosion of tissues but also of other severe disturbances in remote parts of the organism, with symptoms of fat embolism. Rabbits received 41-91 ml. of a 2-3% aq. soln. of NaOH introduced into the stomach to a dosage of 0.50-75 g. NaOH kg. body wt. The normal fat content of blood ranged from 245 to 549, av. 399, mg.%, and the cholesterol content was 131-64, av. 137, mg. %. These values increased significantly in 2-15 hrs. and in 24 hrs. showed generally values 30-151% higher than the original values. The max. values (110-310%) were observed on the first and second days after poisoning; then a slow decrease followed, but even on the 4-9th day after treatment the values were by 40-85% higher than normal. 27 references. I. P.</p>																			
<p>ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
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FAZEKAS, I.G.

Experimental uterine hypertrophy. Orv.hetil. 91 no.19:577-582  
7 My '50. (GML 19:2)

1. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Director -- Dr. Gyula I.  
Fazekas), Szeged University.

FAZEKAS I. G., FALKAI B. and MELEGH B. A szegedi Tudományegyetem Torve-  
myseki Orvostani Intezetének közleménye. A központi idegrendszér  
szöveti elváltozásai kísérleti bariumchloridmérgezésben Histological  
changes in the CNS due to barium chloride poisoning Orv. Hetil. 1950, 91/26  
(815-817)

Acute or chronic poisoning was produced in rabbits by 0.05 g. and 0.005 to  
0.01 g., respectively, per kg. body weight. The survival time in acute  
poisoning was 140-150 minutes and 98 to 193 days in chronic poisoning.  
Changes observed in the vessels and nerve cells were attributed to the  
direct action of barium. Lesions of the lamina ganglionaris and multi-  
formis were observed mainly in the temporal area. The corpus luyai,  
thalamus and hypothalamus, inferior corpora quadrigemina and the anterior  
horns in the lower segment of the cord were also involved, but neuronal  
histological changes were not characteristic. The changes due to small  
doses deserve particular attention because these doses were smaller than  
the therapeutic doses used when barium chloride is substituted for digitalis.  
Kellner - Debrecen (V, 2, 8)

So: Neurology & Psychiatry Section VIII, Vol. 4, No. 1-6



**FAZEKAS, I.G.**

**Effects of acidotic treatment on the ovary, uterus and adrenals of sterile rabbits. Kiserletes orvostud. 3 no.6:415-421 1951. (CML 21:4)**

**1. Doctor. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine, Szeged University.**

**FAZEKAS, I.G.; GEREB, T.**

Cerebral histologic changes in carbon monoxide poisoning and its patho-  
mechanism. Magy. belorv. Arch. 4 no.4:181-185 1951. (CML 21:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Head—Prof. Dr. Gyula  
I. Fazekas) and Neurological Clinic (Director—Prof. Dr. Istvan Huszak)  
of Szeged University.

FAZEKAS, I.G.

Experimental data on the control of sterility with simple compounds.  
Magy. Noorv. lap. 14 no.9:264-267 Sept 1951. (CLML 21:2)

1. Doctor. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine, Szeged University  
(Head of Institute -- Prof. Dr. Gyula I. Fazekas).

**FAZEKAS, I.G.; DOSA, A.**

Postmortem examinations following arsenobenzol and other arsenical therapy. Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no.51:1652-1661. 23 Dec 51. (CJML 21:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Head--Prof. Dr. Gyula I. Fazekas), Szeged Medical University.

FAZEKAS, I. G.

Chemistry and histology of parenteral cupric sulfate; poisoning  
intrauterine injection of cupric sulfate in attempted abortion.  
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 6:190-193 10 Feb 1952. (CML 23:3)

1. Doctor. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Head -- Prof. Dr.  
Gyula I. Fazekas), Szeged Medical University.

FAZEKAS, I. Gy.

(3)

Barium chloride poisoning of the central nervous system. I. Gy. Fazekas, B. Felkai, and B. Melegy (*Virchow's Arch. path. Anat.*, 1953, 324, 110--115).--Rabbits were subjected to acute and chronic poisoning by means of subcut. injections of BaCl<sub>2</sub>. Acute effects were apparent in about 24 hr. The chronically poisoned animals were killed in 98--193 days. Serial histological examination of brain and spinal cord was made in all animals. In both acute and slow poisoning diffuse vascular and cellular changes were seen, particularly in the temporal region and olfactory ganglia and, to a lesser extent, in the thalamus, hypothalamus, and lower segments of the spinal cord. The cellular effects are probably due directly to the action of Ba ion. The vascular changes are of secondary importance. It follows that the therapeutic use of Ba is fraught with danger.

M. PICKFORD.

FAZEKAS, I.G.; JAKOBOVITS, A.

Fatal cerebral hemorrhage with spasm free eclampsia. Orv. hetil. 94 no.28:  
778-780 12 July 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Director -- Prof. Dr.  
Gyula I. Fazekas), Szeged Medical University.

FAZEKAS, I.G.; DOSA, A.

Histological changes in a fatal arsenobenzene case and its evaluation.  
Orv. hetil. 94 no.29:796-799 19 July 1953. (CIML 25:1)

1. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gyula I. Fazekas), Szeged Medical University.



FAZEKAS, I.G.

Experimental studies on pigment metabolism and hair growth. Orv,  
hetil. 94 no.37:1022-1026 13 Sept 1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Forensic Medicine (Director -- Prof. Dr.  
Gyula J. Fazekas), Szeged Medical University.

Chemical Abstracts  
Vol. 48 No. 5  
Mar. 10, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

Central nervous system in barium chloride poisoning. I.  
G. Fazekas, B. Felkai, and B. Melegy (Univ. Szeged,  
Hung.). *Virchow's Arch. pathol. Anat. u. Physiol.* 324  
110-15 (1953) (in German).—The subcutaneous injection of  
an aq. soln. of  $BaCl_2$  at 0.05 g./kg. caused acute toxicity  
with death after 2-2.5 hrs. Chronic poisoning was achieved  
by the injection of solns. at 0.01, 0.002, and 0.005 g./kg.  
Rabbits in this series were killed at 98-193 days. Histologi-  
cal findings in the central nervous system are described.  
Rich Hirschberg

Enlargement of the uterus by simple compounds. I. Gy. Pazekas (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Endocrinologic* 31, 38-48 (1964).—Mature virgin rabbits were given simple substances such as  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ ,  $\text{CaCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ , lactate,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$ , lactic acid,  $\text{AcOH}$ , or  $\text{HCl}$ . These compds. cause an acidic shift in the acid-base equil. An enlargement of the uterus with a thickening of the musculature was observed. The effect started between 5 and 10 months after onset of treatment and continued 3 months after cessation. It is caused by a stimulation of the basophilic cells of the anterior pituitary. Dorit L. Noether

100-174

The influence of acidifying treatment on the ovaries, uterus, and adrenals of sterile rabbits. I. Gy. Fazekas (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Endokrinologia* 31, 100-60 (1954).  
—The wt. and size of ovaries, uterus, and adrenals of sterile rabbits treated with acidifying agents increased proportionally to the duration of the treatment. The ovaries showed maturing follicles after 8 days, hyperplastic proliferation after 14-31 days. The adrenal cortex showed increased lipid content, chromatin-enriched nuclei, and mitosis in all 3 layers.  
Dorit L. Noether

FAZEKAS, I. Gy.

Experimental data on the treatment against sterility with simple compounds. I. Gy. Fazekas (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Endocrinologia* 31, 206-18 (1951).—One hundred and seventy-nine sterile rabbits and 7 sterile goats were treated with one of the following acidifying compounds:  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ ,  $\text{CaCl}_2$ ,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{OAc}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{lactate}$ , lactic acid,  $\text{AcOH}$ , and  $\text{HCl}$ . During 2 weeks they were given 8 doses of 0.1 g./kg. in 50 cc. drinking water. The treatment was repeated after 2 weeks if necessary. One hundred and fifty-six animals mated and conceived after the 1st treatment, 18 after the 2nd, and 7 after the 3rd one. The acidotic compounds act by stimulating the anterior lobe of the pituitary. Dorit L. Noether

FAZEKAS I. G.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.9/11 Endocrinology Nov55

2124. FAZEKAS I. Gy. Inst. für gerichtl. Med., Univ. Szeged, Ungarn. •Wirkung des Leberextraktes von Kaninchen mit hypertrophischen Nebennieren auf die Lebensdauer von adrenalectomierten Mäusen. The action of liver extract from rabbits with adrenal hypertrophy on survival of adrenalectomized mice ENDOKRINOLOGIE 1954, 31/6 (365-367)

Adrenalectomized mice given these liver extracts survived 17-25 days longer than did untreated controls. This shows that the liver contains adrenocortical steroids.  
Chauchard - Paris

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol. 9/11 Surgery Nov 55

FAZEKAS, I. Gy.

6. FAZEKAS I. Gy. Inst. für gerichtl. Med., Univ. Szeged/Ungarn. \*Plötzlicher Tod infolge des durch die Harnröhrenperforationen in den Blutkreislauf gelangten Röntgenbreies. Bariumsulfatschock. Sudden death due to rupture of the urethra, with subsequent flowing of contrast substance into the circulation. Barium sulphate shock Z.UROL. 1954, 47/11 (673-679) Illus. 3

deaths in elderly men after urethrography by 10% barium sulphate suspension explained by anaphylactic shock. The stenosed urethra showed several perforations, which were filled with contrast substance and led as false passages to corpora cavernosa. X-rays showed that the substance flowed over the plexus endalis into the hypogastric vein. A warning is given against the use of contrast substance after catheterization or dilatation.

Kaufhold - Gladbeck (IX, 4, 5, 14)

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula, dr.

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula, dr.

Sudden death caused by barium in the blood circulation after perforation of the urethra. Orv. hetil. 95 no. 24:669-672 13 June 54.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Torvényszéki Orvostani Intézetének (igazgató: Fazekas I. Gyula dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye  
(URETHRA, radiography  
barium in blood after urethral perf., fatal shock)  
(BARIUM SULFATE, infurious effects  
urethral perf. with fatal circ. shock in urethrography)



FAZEKAS, I.Gyula, dr.; DOSA, Andras, dr.

The mechanism of salvarsan death. Orv. hetil. 95 no.32:865-870  
8 Aug. 54.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasságügyi Orvostani  
Intézetének (igazgató: Fazekas I.Gyula dr. egyet. tanár)  
közleménye.

(ARSPHENAMINES, inj. eff.  
mechanism of fatalities)

FA/REK, 1. 37.

③

Reducing action of garlic with reference to assay for alcohol in blood. I. Gy. Fazekas and B. Rengel (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Nahrung-Schmidtberg's Arch. exptl. Pathol. Pharmacol.* 22, 337-44 (1934).—Aq. garlic ext. reduces at the ratio of its concn. *in vitro* the  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  soln. in  $H_2SO_4$  as used in the Widmark blood EtOH test. Human blood taken 30 min. to 8 hrs. after ingestion of 5 to 11 g. garlic showed no noticeable reducing power. The test was also neg. in Harger's breathing test. The alleged positivity of these tests due to garlic eating is not confirmed.  
A. B. Meyer

FAZEKAS, I. Gy.

1. Enlargement of the adrenal glands by treatment with simple acidic compounds. I. Gy. Fazekas (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Vierteljahrsschr. naturforsch. Med. Naturg.* 324, 531-52 (1953) (in German); cf. following abstract. In a series of experiments on rabbits with various compounds, the following av. wts. of the adrenal glands were obtained:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 26.0;  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , 24.5;  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ , 27.5;  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ , 25.0;  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ , 22.5;  $\text{NH}_4\text{Ac}$ , 31.5;  $\text{NH}_4\text{Lactate}$ , 29.5;  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 32.5;  $\text{HCl}$ , 28.0;  $\text{KNO}_3$ , 29.5;  $\text{HAc}$ , 28.6;  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 30.6;  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ , 30.6 mg. Erich Hirschberg

FAZEKAS, I. Gy.

Experimental data on pigment changes and hair growth.  
Development of a pigmented area around the nipples of  
virgin rabbits on administration of asidotic compounds.  
I. Gy. Fazekas (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Virchow's Arch.*  
*Pathol. Anat. Physiol.* 325, 47-50 (1954) (in German); cf.  
preceding abstr. — The adrenal hypofunction caused by  
this type of treatment leads to increased formation of hair  
follicles; the increased production of melanophore hormone  
of the anterior pituitary brings about the formation of the  
pigmented area around the nipples. Rich Hirschberg.

FAZEKAS, I.Gyula.

Effect of liver extracts from with adrenal hypertrophy on survival of adrenalectomized mice. Kiserletes orvostud. 7 no.2: 196-200 Mar 55.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intézete.

(LIVER EXTRACTS,

from rabbits with adrenal hypertrophy, eff. on survival of adrenalectomized mice)

(ADRENAL GLAND, physiology,

eff. of liver extracts from rabbits with adrenal hypertrophy on survival of adrenalectomized mice.

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula.

Determination of glucocorticoids in the liver. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 7 no.3:258-266 May 55.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani  
Intézete.

(LIVER, metabolism,  
glucocorticoids, determ.)

(ADRENAL CORTEX, hormones,  
glucocorticoids, determ. in liver)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/7 Physiology July 56

2859. FAZEKAS I.G. Szegedi Orvostud. Egyet. Igazságügyi Orvost. Intézet.  
Túllengelt mellékveséjű házi nyulak máj kivonatának hatása a szénhidrát  
anyagcsereére. Effect on carbohydrate metabolism of an ex-  
tract of the liver of rabbits with adrenal hyperfunction  
KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1955, 7/3 (267-277) Tables 6

The extract was prepared by the method described by Swingle and Pfiffner for ad-  
renal tissue. The extract of the liver of rabbits with adrenals rendered hypertro-  
phic by acidotic treatment raised the glycogen content of liver and muscle of ad-  
renalectomized mice and normal rats and lowered the blood sugar of rats and rab-  
bits. It appears that hyperactive adrenals also produce a blood sugar-lowering  
substance which is stored in the liver. The liver extract from rabbits with adrenal  
hyperfunction contained 74% more glucocorticoid-like steroids and 2.5 times as  
much 17-ketosteroid as a liver extract from rabbits with normal adrenals. This  
indicates that corticoids are stored in the liver. From author's summary

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/7 Physiology July 56

2963. FAZEKAS I. G. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete. Glucocorticoidok kimutatása az izomzatban. Glucocorticoids in muscle KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1955, 7/5 (536-543) Tables 3  
Using the method developed by Swingle and Pfiffner for adrenal tissue, an extract of fresh muscle of normal rabbits was prepared, 1 ml. of which corresponded to 100 g. of muscle. This extract raised the glycogen content of liver and muscle in adrenalectomized mice on high-protein diet, the increase being roughly proportional to the dose. The same effect was produced in normal rats, while the blood sugar was also raised by 11-81 mg. per 100 ml. in proportion to the dose. The extract was free from proteins, fats, fatty acids and cholesterol and was readily soluble in alcohol, benzene, acetone and water and insoluble in light petroleum. On the grounds of its chemical and biological properties, the active component of the muscle extract is believed to be identical with the glucocorti-



2963 CONT.

colds. A similar active material was also demonstrated in liver tissue.  
From author's summary

**EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/7 Physiology July 56**

2964. **FAZEKAS I. G.** Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete. \*Acidoticus kezelés következtében töltött mellékvesék házi-nyulak izomkivonatának hatása a szénhidrátanyagcserére. Effect on carbohydrate metabolism of a muscle extract from rabbits with adrenal hypertrophy induced by acidotic treatment. KISÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1955, 7/5 (5:4-552) Tables 4

For the preparation of the muscle extract see preceding abstract. This extract raised the glycogen content of liver and muscle in adrenalectomized male mice and normal male rats in proportion to the dose and to a greater degree than the extract of muscle of normal rabbits. It also raised the blood sugar of normal male rats, while in normal rabbits a small dose caused an increase and a large dose a decrease of blood sugar. The active component of the extract is believed to be identical with the glucocorticoids of the adrenal cortex. The muscle of rabbits with hypertrophic adrenals contains about twice as much of this material as that of normal rabbits. The glycogen and glucocorticoid contents of the muscle are in direct proportion.

From author's summary

Fazekas, I. Gy.

✓ The effect of liver extract of rabbits with hypertrophic  
adrenals on carbohydrate metabolism. I. Gy. Fazekas  
MD (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Endocrinologic* 32, 315-27 (1955).  
Rabbits were treated with compds. having acidotic affect  
( $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$ ,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ ) for 3 months. The ad-  
renals increased by 68.4% and the liver by 27.7%. Liver  
(1 kg.) contained 250 mg. 17-keto steroids. The liver ext. of  
rabbits with hypertrophied adrenals raises the liver glycogen  
in adrenalectomized mice 69 to 74% more than normal liver  
ext. It raises the muscle glycogen 20 to 37% more. Thus,  
these livers contain more glucocorticoids. A dose of 0.1 cc./  
10 g. of subcutaneous liver ext. of rabbits with hypertro-  
phied adrenals reduces the blood sugar in rats. A min. of  
40 mg. % is reached after 1-2 hrs. and returns to normal  
40-60 mg. %  
Dorrit L. Neethor

1762173 1.07.

✓  
M  
D Weight gain (fat deposition) in man following ammonium chloride administration. I. Gy. Paszka (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Endokrinologia* 13: 389-391 (1958). Thirteen women and 2 men between 25 and 60 years of age were treated with  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  for 3 months. They were given 1 g.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  after each meal every 2nd day for 20 days followed by a pause of 10 days. The wt. gain of 13 patients during the 1st 3 months was 4-8 kg.; that in 2 patients was 1.4-2.6 kg. During the following 2-6 months 9 patients showed a wt. gain of 0.5-4 kg., while 2 did not gain any further. The wt. gain was retained for 15 months after the beginning of treatment. The acidotic effect of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  on the adrenals appears to cause an increased hunger. The treatment is accompanied by headache, neurasthenia, and menstrual disorder in women. Doris M. Noether

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol.9/12 Obstetrics and Gynecology

72149. FAZEKAS I.G. Inst. für Gerichtl. Med., Univ. Szeged. \*Einfluss der Ammoniumchlorid-Behandlung auf Menstruation und Geschlechtstrieb. The influence of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  treatment on menstruation and sexual desire ENDOKRINOLOGIE 1955, 33/1-2 (53-60) Tables 1

In previous experiments on rabbits the author proved that enlargement of the ovaries, follicular maturation and bleeding, corpus luteum formation, as also enlargement of the uterus and cyclic changes of the uterine mucosa could be obtained by means of organic and inorganic ammonia and other compounds with an acidotic action. The present publication deals with the problem whether also in women menstrual disturbances and the sexual urge can be influenced by an analogous acidotic treatment. The results in 10 women, treated with  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  with intervals for 3 months, were as follows. The prolonged or shortened intervals between menstruation became normalized, dysmenorrhoea disappeared, polymenorrhoea was favourably influenced. In addition 4 of the 10 women stated that the frigidity, which had existed so far, had disappeared. Two treated male physicians showed, under the influence of the medication, an increase of the potentia coeundi lasting for 1-4 weeks. The therapeutic results observed are therefore consistent with the results of the animal experiments. The effect of the treatment is explained by a favourable influence on the function of the neuro-endocrine system, caused by a shift of the acid-base balance.

Navratil - Graz

FAZEKAS, Gyula, I., dr.,; DOSA, Andras, dr.,; RERION, Bela.

Blood alcohol determination in suicides and accidents.  
Nepegessegugy 36 no.3:78-81 Mar 55.

1. Koslemenye a Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Torvényszékét  
Orvostani Intézetből (igazgató: Fazekas I. Gyula dr. egyet.  
tanár)

(ALCOHOL, ETHYL, in blood  
in accid. & suicides, statist survey)

(BLOOD  
ethyl alcohol in accid. & suicides, statist. survey)

(ACCIDENTS  
traffic, ethyl alcohol in blood of drivers, statist.  
survey)

(SUICIDE  
ethyl alcohol in blood of persons committing suicide,  
statist.)

FAZEKAS, Gyula, I., dr.

Ammonium chloride therapy of chronic migraine. Orv. hetil.  
96 no.28:773-774 10 July 55.

1. Z Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasságügyi Orvostani Intézetének  
(igazgató: Fazekas I. Gyula dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, therapeutic use,  
migraine)  
(MIGRAINE, therapy,  
ammonium chloride)

Pazakas, I. Gy.

GERM J  
HUNG J

Glucocorticoids in the liver I. Gy. Pazakas (Univ. Sieged, Hung.). *Nahrung-Schmiddebecker* ~~and~~ *Pathol. Pharmacol.* 225, 279-85 (1975). A liver extract was prepared in which 1 cc. corresponded to 10 g. fresh rabbit liver. The extract was free of protein, bile pigments, fats, fatty acids, and cholesterol. It was sol. in EtOH, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, and Me<sub>2</sub>CO, but insol. in petroleum ether. The Zimmermann reaction indicated 100 mg. of a keto steroid in 1 kg. liver. The extract increased the glycogen content in the liver of adrenalectomized mice 10.3 times, and the blood sugar and liver and muscle glycogen in rats. It abolished in rats the hypoglycemia produced by starvation. A. B. Meyer.



Fazekas, I Gy.

Detection of glucocorticoids in the muscles. I. Gy. Fazekas (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Naunyn-Schmiedeberg Arch. exp. Pathol. Pharmacol.* 226, 238-42 (1955).—An ext. of muscles of rabbits, free of protein, fats, fatty acids, and cholesterol, sol. in EtOH, Me<sub>2</sub>CO, and H<sub>2</sub>O, insol. in petr. ether, did not give the Zimmermann reaction for 17-keto steroids after shaking out with Et<sub>2</sub>O but did give the reaction without Et<sub>2</sub>O treatment. Male adrenalectomized mice on a protein-rich diet showed after 7 subcutaneous injections of the muscle ext. given during 5 1/2 hrs. a marked increase in liver and muscle glycogen. Injections caused in normal rats an increase in blood sugar, liver, and muscle glycogen in proportion with the dose employed. The muscle of normal rabbits contains a factor having a similar action on carbohydrate metabolism as the glucocorticoids of the adrenal cortex. A. B. Meyer

FAZEKAS, Gyula, I.; RENGGI, Bela; HARMATH, Ferenc; KURAI, Janos.

Determination of ether concentration in blood and in organs by Widmark's method after lethal ether anesthesia in animal experiments. Kísérletes orvostud. 8 no.1:22-33 1956.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasságügyi Orvostani Intézete.

(ETHYL ETHER

concentration in body fluids & organs after lethal anesth. in animal exper., determ. by Widmark's method, results (Hun))

(BODY FLUIDS

ether concentration, determ. after lethal anesth. in animal exper., results (Hun))

(ANESTHESIA, INHALATION

ether, lethal, determ. of ether concentration in body fluids & organs after death in animal exper. (Hun))

**FAZEKAS, Gyula I.**

**Alcohol determination in blood in case of sudden death.  
Kísérletes orvostud. 8 no.1:92-98 1956.**

**1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani  
Intézete.**

**(DEATH, SUDDEN**

**alcohol determ. in blood after, eff. of alcohol content on  
circ. disord. (Hun))**

**(ALCOHOL, ETHYL, in blood**

**determ. after sudden death, eff. on circ. disord. (Hun)**

**(BLOOD**

**ethyl alcohol, determ. after sudden death, eff. on  
circ. disord. (Hun))**

FAZEKAS.I.G.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/4 Physiology, etc. Apr 57

1842. FAZEKAS I.G. and DOSA A. Szegedi. Orvostudományi Egyetem. Igazságügyi Orvostani. Int. \*Vizsgálatok a spermin prostata eredetének bizonyítására a Puranen-féleondóreactióval. Use of the Puranen semen reaction to confirm the prostatic origin of spermine KISÉRL. ORVO-STUD 1956, 8/4 (337-343) Tables 2 illus. 4

The Puranen semen test was applied to aqueous extracts of the testis, epididymis, seminal vesicle and prostate from 103 cadavers of human males of all ages. Only the prostate extract gave a positive reaction, showing that the substance responsible for the reaction (spermine) must be produced in the prostate. In 5 cases there was a very weak positivity in the testis extract also, but in these cases there were only 1 or 2 large crystals per field, whereas with the prostate extract there was a very large number of crystals of 3 different types. Dried spots of semen always gave a positive Puranen reaction. The reaction was not influenced by o'd age or severe illness. The reaction was always negative with vaginal secretion, urine, faeces and saliva. The positivity of the reaction runs parallel to the prostatic and testicular function. It appears very suitable for the detection of human ejaculate.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.11/7 Endocrinology July 57

1325 FAZEKAS I.G. Orvostud. Egyet. Igazságügyi Orvostani Int., Szeged.

\*Glucocorticoidok kimutatása az agyban. Evidence of glucocorticoids in brain tissue KISERL. ORVOSTUD. 1956, 8/5 (518-528)  
Tables 5

Adrenalectomized mice treated with an extract from fresh pigs' brains, prepared according to Swingle and Pfiffner's method, showed an increase in liver and muscle glycogen. The increase was directly proportional to the amount of extract given. The rise of glycogen content in brain was less. Normal rats treated with this extract showed significant increases in blood sugar levels and glycogen content of liver and muscle, and a slight increase of glycogen content in brain. The extract obtained from 1 kg. of brain contained up to 13.8 mg. ketosteroids (Zimmermann reaction). The active principle of the brain extract, by virtue of its chemical and biological properties, is thought to be identical with the glucocorticoids of the adrenal cortex.

FAZEKAS, I. Gyula, dr.

Effects of ammonium chloride therapy on the neuro-endocrine system in chronic headaches. Ideg. szemle 9 no.1:1-7 Feb 56.

1. A szegedi Orvost. Egyetem Igass. Orvostani Intez. kozl.  
Igaskato: Fazekas, I., Gyula dr. egyet. tanar.

(AMMONIUM CHLORIDE, ther. use  
headache, results & eff. on neuro-endocrine  
system. (Hun))

(HEADACHE, ther.  
ammonium chloride, results & eff. on neuro-endocrine  
system. (Hun))

FAZEKAS I. GYULA

Demonstration of mineral corticoid hormone in the brain. Kiserletes  
orvostud..9, no.3:295-300 July 57..

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete.  
(BRAIN, metab.  
desoxycorticosterone demonstration in porcine brain (Hun))  
(DESOXYCORTICOSTERONE, determ.  
in brain of hogs (Hun))

FAZEKAS, I. Gy.

✓ Action of muscle extract of rabbits with hypertrophied adrenal, due to acidotic treatment, on the carbohydrate metabolism. I. Gy. Fazekas (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Med* 1  
*c* *Endocrinologia* 33, 151-60 (1956).—A glucocorticoid substance was found in the muscles of rabbits whose adrenals were hypertrophied due to acidotic treatment. It was found that twice as much glucocorticoid substance was stored in the treated animals than in the controls. Dorit L. Neether



FAZEKAS, I. Gy

✓ The action of ammonium chloride on the neuroendocrine system with special emphasis on chronic headache. I. Gy. Fazekas (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Endokrinologia* 33, 194-208(1988).—Patients with chronic headache were treated with 3 g.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  every 2nd day for 20 days followed by a 10-day period free of medication. The treatment caused loss of headache after the first few doses with few recurrences. During the 3-month period of treatment the alkali reserve decreased by 20%, the serum Ca rose to 11.10-12.20 mg.% and the inorganic P of the blood dropped to 2.1-2.6 mg.%.  
Dorit L. Noether

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 9/10 Neurology Oct 56

4503. FAZEKAS I.G. and JOKOBOVITS A. Inst. für Gerichtl. Med., Univ. Szeged.  
Zustand der weiblichen Geschlechtsorgane und Selbstmord. State of the  
female genital organs and suicide ZBL. GYNÄK. 1956, 78/11  
(420-428) Tables 1 Illus. 5

The influence of hormonal changes in women (menstruation, abortion, pregnancy,  
some lesions of the ovaries) on the nervous system is stressed. The hormonal  
change causes irritability and tension which are internal factors which favour  
suicide as external factors do.  
Rauch - Heidelberg (VIII, 10\*)

FAZEKAS, Gyula, I. dr.

Castration in order to avoid paternity charges and support of child. Orv. hetil. 97 no.3:79-81 15 Jan 56.

1. A Szegedi Orvosudományi Egyetem Igasságügyi Orvostani Intézetének (igazgató: Fazekas I. Gyula dr.) közleménye.

(PATERNITY

castration to avoid paternity charges & support of child  
medicolegal determ. of fact & time of castration (Hun))

(CASTRATION

same)



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FAZEKAS, I.; GYULA, Dr.

Effect of ammonium chloride on menstruation and sex impulses.  
Magy. noorv. lap. 20 no.3:143-148 July 57.

1. A szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasszagügyi Orvostani Intézetének  
Közleménye ( Igasszag: Fazekas I. Gyula dr. egyetemi tanár).

(MENSTRUATION DISORDERS, ther.  
ammonium chloride (Hun))

(SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

eff. of ammonium chloride on sex impulses (Hun))

(AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

eff. on sex impulses & ther. use in menstruation disord.  
(Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/5 Physiology, etc. May 58

2406. HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN A FATAL CASE OF POISONING WITH AMINOPYRINE (AMIDOPYRINE) IN AN INFANT - Tödliche Pyramidonvergiftung bei einem Säugling mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der histologischen Veränderungen - Fazekas I. G. Inst. für Gerichtl. Med., Univ. Szeged - DTSCH. Z. GES. GERICHTL. MED. 1957, 46/3 (374-396) Tables 1 Illus. 4

Fatal poisoning occurred in an infant aged 8 months who was given several doses of 0.7 g. by mistake. Clinical and pathological data are given and the hypothesis is advanced that the mechanism of poisoning is shock due to histamine release from damaged cells.

De Vaal - Amsterdam (II, 5, 7)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol. 10/11 Pathology Nov 57

~~FAZEKAS J. Gy.~~

3387. FAZEKAS J. Gy. and DÖSA A. Inst. für Gerichtl. Med., Univ. Szeged.  
\*Untersuchungen über den Prostataursprung des Spermins mittels der Pura-  
nen-Reaktion. The prostatic origin of spermin, studied by  
means of Puranen's reaction Z. ARZTL. FORTBILD. 1957, 51/7  
(304-308) Tables 2 illus. 4

Investigations with extracts from prostate, contents of seminal vesicles, vas de-  
ferens, testis, epididymis, blood, faeces and urine showed that only prostatic ex-  
tracts give a positive Puranen's reaction. The conclusion is reached that spermin  
is synthesized in the prostatic gland. Schwerd - Erlangen



FAZEKAS, Gyula I.; KOVACS, Laszlo; RENGEI, Bela

Postmortem changes in blood ether concentration in over-anesthetized dogs. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.2-3:147-154 Apr-June 58.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igazságügyi Orvostani Intézete.

(ETHER, ETHYL, anesth. & analgesia

exper., postmortem blood ether concentrations in over-anesthetized dogs (Hun))

FAZEKAS I. GYULA

Detection of glucocorticoids in the spleen. Kiserletes orvostud. 10  
no.2-3:186-194 Apr-June 58.

1. Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Igasságügyi Orvostani Intézete.  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, determ.  
glucocorticoid detection in spleen of exper. animals (Hun))  
(SPLEEN, metab.  
glucocorticoid detection in exper. animals (Hun))

FAZEKAS I. GYULA

Detection of mineral corticoid-like substance in the spleen. Kiserletes  
orvostud. 10 no.2-3:221-228 Apr-June 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem I gasszagügyi Orvostani Intézete.  
(ADRENAL CORTEX HORMONES, determ.  
mineral corticoid-like substance detection in spleen  
of exper. animals (Hun))  
(SPLEEN, metab.  
mineral corticoid-like substance detection in exper.  
animals (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/7 General Path. July 59

2048. FATAL OXALATE POISONING, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES - Tödliche Oxalat-(Kleesalz-)Vergiftung. mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der histologischen Veränderungen - Fazekas I. G. Inst. für Gerichtl. Med., Univ. Szeged - ARCH. TOXIKOL. 1958, 17/3 (179-182)

A 32-year-old man committed suicide by ingesting 30 g. oxalate dissolved in water. Death ensued after one hr. There were marked changes in the parenchymatous organs: cerebral oedema, degeneration of ganglionic cells, perivascular haemorrhages, degeneration of nervous substance to fatty masses, hepatic steatosis, cloudy swelling of the kidneys, pulmonary oedema and haemorrhages in the pulmonary tissues.

Schwerd - Erlangen